APRIL, 1785. THE NUMB. 2864.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1785.

TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A VERY large aſſortment of Dutch SCYTHES and WHETSTONES, German ſtraw-knives, braſs kettles in neſts, ſteel in half faggots, ſheet iron, cheſts of pint tumblers, Engliſh paſte-boards, iron and braſs wire, ſmiths vizes, ſtriped bengals, a great variety of calimancoes, durants and tammies, red flannels, brown Sileſias, broad and narrow cotton ſtripes, Iriſh linens, Flanders and common bed-ticking, cambletees, fine boild cambletts, blue and white and red and white linen handkerchiefs, corded and flowered dimity, broad lawns, ſtriped and checked ſilk handkerchiefs, a great choice of black ſattins and half ſattins, blue, white, pink, and pluſh half-yard Perſians, large Malabac handkerchiefs, ladies fine black Leghorn hats, ſteel plate and common hand ſaws, pins and needles, plain and figured metal buttons, coach makers braſs garniſh nails, curtain rings, ſhoe and knee buckles, Barlow pen-knives, piſtol cap'd knives, ſprigs, hob-nails, awl-blades, ſhoe-tacks, temple ſpectacles, ſleeve-buttons, large ſciſſars, pewter table and tea-ſpoons, ſhoemakers knives, handſaw files, gimblets, table knives and forks, watchmakers fuzee chains, pendants, and hands, thimbles, watch-chryſtals, with ſundry other articles.

To be LETT by ſaid Benezet,

A HOUSE in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, the lower ſtory is a convenient ſtore, very ſuitable for the dry good buſineſs, either wholeſale or retail.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1785.

Juſt imported in the COMMERCE, from London, by

JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN,

Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Blackhorſe-alley,

A variety of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon; among which are

AN elegant aſſortment of Wilton Carpets,
A large variety of mahogany ornamental Looking-glaſſes of all ſizes,
Oil-cloth and green Silk Umbrellas,
Barlow buck-handled Penknives,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Sattin, Sarſnett and Paduaſoys,
Silver Watches.

Pewter in Caſks, Powder and Shot, red and white Lead in ſmall and large Caſks, Cambricks and Lawns, Bengals, Haerlem Stripes, Nankeens, enamelled China in Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Loaf Sugar in Hogſheads, &c. &c. &c. tbc. 6 w.

For the ſummer ſeaſon, or one year,

TO BE LETT,

For a gentleman's ſeat, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, Stables, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of excellent LAND, ſituate on the waters of Fall's or Harvey's creek, and on the great road leading from the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to Wyoming, in Northumberland county, containing 603 and an half acres, with allowance for roads; there are on the premiſes two or three compleat mill ſeats, and ſeveral very rich bottoms, of which meadow may be made with little expence. The whole patented and recorded.

Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 14 feet front, and 14 or 15 feet deep; the lot on which it ſtands is 30 feet front, and 226 feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Church-alley, oppoſite the Swediſh Church. The houſe reinſured this year, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 61. per annum. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Joſeph Tatem, oppoſite the City Tavern, in Second-ſtreet, where draughts of the land may be ſeen, or of the ſubſcriber, at Roadſtown, Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey.

§ AULAY M'CALLA.

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTON FORGE, with three fires, on the beſt conſtruction, newly repaired, and in good order, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and ſeat, and is diſtant from Warwick Furnace ſix miles; with the Forge will be ſold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow and more may be eaſily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furniſhed with the neceſſary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out houſes, all in good repair. On this place alſo is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable ſeat for a furnace; the country will afford ample ſupplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extenſively.

Alſo a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the ſubſcriber, ſituate about one mile up the ſtream from the forge, with two pair of ſtones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almoſt new, and in perfect order; theſe mills are conveniently ſituated for neighbouring cuſtom, and the communication of roads makes it eaſy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of buſineſs very extenſively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be ſold with the mills.

Likewiſe a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully ſituated, two miles from the forge, and about the ſame diſtance from the mills, the neceſſary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Alſo a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, ſituated in White-Deer creek townſhip, about one mile from the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has conſiderable improvements made on each. This laſt deſcribed tract will be ſhewn to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be ſhewn by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be ſold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. § 5 w.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, *April* 8, 1785. A. M.

THE report of the committee, appointed on the petitions from divers perſons, who call themſelves reſidents and inhabitants of this ſtate, and who alledge that they have for ſeveral years been deprived of their natural rights, and have repeatedly applied to ſeveral of the Aſſemblies of this ſtate for a reſtoration of them, but without effect, &c. was read the ſecond time, viz.

IT appears they pretend to have a right to elect officers, and to be elected into office, and to all other privileges of citizens of this commonwealth, merely from reſidency and inhabitancy within the ſtate for ſeveral years; and in ſupport of this pretence they cite the 1ſt, 7th, 8th and 16th ſections of that part of the conſtitution of this ſtate, called the declaration of the rights, &c. and alſo the 6th, 9th and 10th ſections of the frame of government.

And laſtly, they accuſe the Legiſlature with having arbitrarily, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, deprived them from exerciſing the right of citizenſhip, which they ſeem to think is a natural right.

To anſwer claims or accuſations, founded upon ſuch erroneous principles, is often more diſagreeable than to encounter the moſt plauſible and decent, though erroneous arguments: Notwithſtanding this, we have condeſcended to undertake the taſk. It does not appear from any of the petitioners who the ſubſcribers are, whether aliens, attainted perſons, non-jurors, or diſaffected to the government: But we are in the moſt charitable conſtruction led to conclude from them, that they are men, who on the 13th day of June, 1777, were required by a poſitive law of the ſtate (then at open war, together with the reſt of the United States of America, againſt the King of Great-Britain, for the defence of life, liberty and every thing valuable in this world) to renounce their former allegiance to the ſaid King, and to give an aſſurance, on oath or affirmation, of their allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, under the penalty of forfeiting ſome of the privileges of citizens. That they refuſed to comply with this reaſonable and neceſſary requiſition, and voluntarily ſubmitted to the penalty; of whom nevertheleſs the commonwealth did not finally take the forfeiture, until they were called upon again, in like manner, on the firſt day of April, 1778 and a third time on the fifth day of December, 1778, and laſtly on the firſt day of October, 1779; and therefore they are men, who for upwards of three years and four months after the declaration of independence, obſtinately refuſed to give this evidence of their having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with and attachment to the community, to the great concern of all the friends of the revolution, and in open contempt and defiance of the laws of the ſtate. What the motives of theſe men were, for refuſing to give this ſatisfaction to their countrymen, they have not told us, nor will we poſitively ſay, but are naturally conſtrained to believe, that they were owing either to their being profeſſed Britiſh ſubjects, or enemies to liberty and the rights of mankind, or cowards, that meanly ſkulked, to ſcreen themſelves and their property in the hour of difficulty and danger, from the ſavage cruelties of the Britiſh army, while their country was bleeding under their depredations. Can ſuch men expect to enjoy all the privileges and advantages ariſing from our late glorious revolution, equally with thoſe heroes, patriots, and virtuous perſons, who (next under God) procured them, at every hazard of life and fortune, not only without their aſſiſtance, but againſt their efforts, or at leaſt their inclinations? yes, they ſay they do expect it, and that they have a right to free citizenſhip by the conſtitution.

Theſe petitioners had no ſhare in the declaration of independence, in the formation of our conſtitution, or in the eſtabliſhing them by arms, they were not of the people, on whoſe authority only the great ſtructure was erected. It cannot be ſuppoſed that any ſociety would without great caution receive perſons as members, whoſe wiſhes and endeavours had been to deſtroy it. From the nature of civil government, and the fundamental principles of ſelf-preſervation, every civil ſociety muſt neceſſarily have a right of demanding of its members aſſurances of their fidelity to it, even under the penalty of being deprived of all the privileges of membership, or of being diſowned altogether.

We will now enquire whether there are any words in the conſtitution of our ſtate, that will authoriſe a conſtruction, which is contrary to fundamental principles, contrary to common ſenſe, and that muſt inevitably, ſooner or later, effect its diſſolution. The petitioners have the modeſty to quote the 7th ſection of the declaration of rights, &c. which is the baſis upon which the whole ſuperſtructure muſt depend. It is in theſe words, "That all "freemen, having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with, and "attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, "or to be elected into office." Now we would aſk, who are to aſcertain what is to be ſufficient evidence of this intereſt and attachment? Individuals are not competent to it, for a difference in opinion might happen; and no man ought to be permitted to judge finally in his own cauſe. The legiſlature then muſt have this power, they repreſent the whole community, and accordingly they have preſcribed a teſt to be evidence that is ſufficient; this has been the ancient and accuſtomed mark of diſtinction between the friends and enemies of a government, indeed the only general one that we can find in hiſtory, except an aſſociation. This teſt the petitioners have hitherto refuſed to give, and they do not now offer to do it, or to give any other, even the ſmalleſt evidence of their attachment to the community; they cannot, therefore, either by the ſpirit or letter of this ſection of the conſtitution, by law or reaſon, be entitled to any ſhare in the government of this community; to entruſt ſuch men with rule is incompatible with the ſafety of the commonwealth. The other ſections of the conſtitution which have been quoted, relate to citizens, or members of the ſociety only; but the petitioners are only ſubjects, and they, as well as all aliens, are protected by the government and the laws, and therefore owe obedience, notwithſtanding they have no ſhare in the elections.

Your committee beg leave further to remark on the ſtile uſed by the petitioners: Inſtead of acknowledging their paſt miſconduct, expreſſing their ſorrow and penitence, promiſing amendment, and to be faithful citizens in future, and offering to take the teſt, and thereupon humbly praying forgiveneſs, and to be admitted into full citizenſhip, they have, in the moſt arrogant manner, arraigned the laws and the juſtice of their country, and charged it as a grievance, that they are not permitted to govern a ſtate, which they do not now even pretend the leaſt regard for, and which they do not deny they heretofore wiſhed, if not endeavoured to deſtroy. In fine, the moſt favorable conſtruction we can make for theſe men is, that they are blind, and have put themſelves under the guidance of blind leaders.

Upon the whole, your committee have come to the following reſolutions.

1ſt. That this government has an inherent and unqueſtionable right to exact a teſt of allegiance from all perſons within it, at ſuch times, and in ſuch manner, as the preſervation of the ſtate ſhall require.

2d. That it would be impolitic and dangerous to admit perſons, who have been inimical to the ſovereignty and independence of this ſtate, to have a common participation in the government, ſo ſoon after the war.

3d. That the aforeſaid petitions be diſmiſſed.

William Will,	*Joſeph Thomas,*
Chriſtian Lower,	*William Findley,*
Abraham Smith,	*Robert Loller,*
Samuel Dale,	*William Coats,*
John M'Dowell,	*John Ralſton,*
John Smilie,	*Robert Craig.*

And on the queſtion, "ſhall the ſame be adopted?" the yeas and nays were called, and were 42 for it, and 14 againſt it.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN one of the Packets of laſt week, our feelings are much hurt by a moſt extraordinary publication. It is ſtiled "the report of the committee appointed on the petitions from divers perſons, who *call* themſelves reſidents and inhabitants of this ſtate, &c." which report was adopted by a majority of 42 againſt 14. The ſtile, manner and ſentiment, contained in this report, breathe more of the ſpirit of *reſentment*, than the ſolemn deciſion of a ſenate. *Sneers, taunts* and *inuendoes* conſtitute the adopted report of a Houſe of Aſſembly, which holds a foremoſt rank in the United States of America! We will ſelect ſome of the paſſages, viz.

"It appears they *pretend* to have a right to elect officers; they accuſe the legiſlature with having *arbitrarily*, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, deprived them of the right of citizenſhip, which they *ſeem to think* is a natural one." Here are two inſinuated falſhoods and one interpolation. The remonſtrants did not *pretend* to have a right, nor did they *ſeem* to think that right a natural one; but they honeſtly *claimed* and *aſſerted* their right, and boldly told the Houſe what they *really* thought, not what they "*ſeemed*" to think---neither did they charge the legiſlature with having "*arbitrarily*, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, &c." The word arbitrarily is the Aſſembly's, not the remonſtrants; but as the Houſe choſe to adopt the term, the non-jurors certainly will not explode it. They, doubtleſs, thought it both indecent and illiberal to uſe epithets of reproach, and confined themſelves to that honeſt firmneſs of language, becoming men who had a proper ſenſe of their injuries. Again, "to anſwer claims or accuſations founded upon ſuch erroneous principles, is often more *diſagreeable* than to encounter the moſt plauſible and decent, tho' erroneous, arguments." This is certainly incomprehenſible. That it ſhould be more *agreeable* to encounter erroneous arguments, than to anſwer claims founded on erroneous principles, belongs to the preſent Aſſembly of Pennſylvania excluſively to explain. If they mean, that it is more *agreeable* to anſwer "arguments" where there are no "*accuſations*," they have but confuſedly expreſſed themſelves. And yet, *diſagreeable* as it is, they tell us, with the ſtyle of ſuperiority, "they have *condeſcended* to undertake the taſk." What think you, fellow-citizens, of this language? The Aſſembly of Pennſylvania term it a *condeſcenſion* to attend to the grievances of their ſubjects; when it is their *duty*, and the meaneſt wretch in the ſtate has a right to preſent his grievances, and to *demand* a hearing. Then comes a moſt unhandſome inſinuation---"*It does not appear* (ſay they) from any of the petitioners, *who the ſubſcribers are*, whether aliens, attainted perſons, non-jurors, or diſaffected to the government, but we are in the moſt charitable conſtruction led to conclude, &c." What new kind of reaſoning is this? If every malicious inſinuation may be ſupported, becauſe nothing to the contrary is inſerted in a petition or remonſtrance, where will the argument lead us? It will prove too much; and might, by parity of reaſoning, involve even the preſent Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; for in what public record do we find that *they* are not *aliens, attainted perſons, or diſaffected to the government?* Would they thank us for the compliment, if we ſhould ſay, "we are led in the moſt charitable conſtruction to think otherwiſe? "*It does not appear* from any of the petitioners, who the ſubſcribers are, whether aliens, &c. Are not their names written in *legible* characters? And ought not an Aſſembly to know from authentic record, whether any of them be attainted, before ſuch aſperſions are caſt? Enquiry might have ſatisfied them, that, inſtead of aliens, they were reſpectable characters, men, we believe, whoſe integrity will ſtand the teſt of the ſevereſt ſcrutiny. If they are "*diſaffected*," and by that diſaffection a crime is underſtood, why ſcreen them under the ſhield of "*charitable* conſtruction?" It is the duty of a legiſlature to promote a trial and adequate puniſhment. If no charge is intended, why ſuch an inſinuation? The non-jurors of Pennſylvania, I preſume, have nothing to fear from a public arraignment. Try, condemn and puniſh, or reſtore them to their rights wrongfully withheld. There is no alternative, baniſhment, or compleat liberty. 'Tis better to vacate the ſtate in a body, and enjoy the privileges of freemen, than ſubmit to the preſent ſlavery. "They cannot find any favorable excuſe for the petitioners not taking the teſt in time," but are *naturally* conſtrained to believe, that they were owing either to their being profeſſed *Britiſh ſubjects*, or *enemies to liberty* and the rights of mankind, or *cowards*, that *meanly ſkulked*, to ſcreen themſelves and their property in the hour of difficulty and danger, from the ſavage cruelties of the Britiſh armies, while their country was bleeding under their depredations." To purſue the train of reflections which preſent themſelves on this *unuſual language*, might lead us too far. Suffice it to remark, that if, after committing all theſe crimes, an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the ſtate was to waſh them away, the injury could not have been of ſuch vaſt magnitude as the report deſcribes If it is *not* exaggerated, then it was either abſurd in the extreme to offer to truſt ſuch men in the very height of danger, or unjuſt and unreaſonable to refuſe it to the non-jurors now, when the danger is over. How many hundreds, nay thouſands, remained in Philadelphia, (when General Howe entered the city) who had taken the teſt? And yet theſe men do not come within the appellations of "*Britiſh ſubjects, enemies to liberty* and the rights of mankind, and *mean ſkulking cowards.*" That a teſt of allegiance never reſtrained a traitor is univerſally granted. Let us look at the great traitors of America. Were they amongſt the non-jurors? No. Do you think a Dr. Church, a Benedict Arnold, a Silas Deane, were non-jurors? What better maſk could a traitor deſire, than a certificate of his having taken the teſt? Though the non-jurors are maligned for their nonconformity, they have exhibited a ſpecies of reſolution that ought to do them honor. They have not concealed themſelves behind the ſcreen of an oath, but bared their boſoms to the ſearch, and acted like men, in compliance with their conſciences, at the

risque of every thing that was dear to them. When the Representatives of the people undertake to arraign characters, it is reasonably expected they will support their charges. They say, "the late glorious revolution was procured, not only without their (the non-jurors) assistance, but *against their efforts* and inclinations." This amounts to a charge of *high treason* against the state, and is perhaps the first instance in America, where a legislature have undertaken to exhibit so general and inexplicit an indictment. What proof can the Assembly bring against a single petitioner, that "*he exerted his efforts against the revolution?*" Name the man, and have him arraigned before a proper tribunal. Let him be tried by the laws of the land----Laws which they say he is bound to submit to, but which he ought not to have a voice in making.

In the next paragraph, they positively tax the non-jurors with "*wishes and endeavours to destroy the constitution*" Here is another charge of high treason against the state---*an attempt to subvert the constitution*--and ought not to rest on general charges.---If, according to the new doctrine now laid down by the Assembly, no men are to derive a full benefit from the constitution, but such as "*had a share in the declaration of independence, in the formation of our constitution, or in the establishing them by arms*," we may presume that many thousands of the present jurors are *aliens*. We are told by the Assembly, that "every society must *necessarily* have a right of demanding of its members, assurances of their fidelity to it, even under the penalty of being deprived of all the privileges of membership, or of being disowned altogether." But it appears this *necessity* did not occur to the framers of the constitution, and therefore no future Assembly, without violating the great charter of the land, can deprive any of the citizens of their privileges, or assume the power of *disowning* them. They can only be deprived of those rights by *a Court of Justice and an impartial trial*, and until such sentence be passed, the constitution protects and defends them. That tyrant plea, NECESSITY, we hope will never be admitted into Pennsylvania. No necessity can supercede the constitution. If you want fresh powers, they can only be derived from a convention of the people. Mark the preamble.---"The following declaration of rights and frame of government to be the constitution of the commonwealth, and to remain in force therein *for ever, unaltered*, except in such articles as shall hereafter on experience be found to require improvement, and which shall be by the same authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, to be amended or improved." Every inhabitant of Pennsylvania, who has been in it two years, has an undoubted right to vote at elections. The late applications to the House, for a restoration of rights, arose, we suppose, from the desire of individuals to remove all uneasiness, by a legal recognition of their just privileges. But their request has been rejected with disdain. With a sneering language, little to be expected from an Assembly, the non-jurors are told, "they have the *modesty* to quote the 7th section, viz.---- "that all freemen, having a sufficient common interest in and *attachment* to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office." They then ask, who are to ascertain what is to be sufficient evidence of this interest and attachment? and then answer themselves---"the legislature must have this power"---and a test is to be this sufficient evidence. With equal support from the constitution might they have said, that every man shall swear that he believes in the infallibility of the Pope. That though he may plead conscience, he shall refuse at his peril, and shall thereby lose his privileges. But as a proof that a test is not, and never can be, this evidence of attachment, we have found that the greatest deceivers and traitors have been amongst the test takers, and vast numbers have sworn allegiance on both sides, without any impeachment of their attachment. The constitution must evidently have had another and better touchstone in view than such a perjuring test,---or it would have prescribed one. For, surely, we do not forget that Dr. Franklin and the other framers of the constitution very well knew that mens minds were much divided in opinion about the propriety of the bold step then taken, and therefore they did not choose to fetter mens consciences with a swearing political creed. If to latent sentiments, unfriendly to the revolution, any sett of men should be so hardy as to proceed to acts of opposition and rebellion against the state, their lives or their fortunes must have paid for their temerity. Therefore a *settled residence* was the best *evident attachment*, and a *possession of property* was the most certain indication of a *common interest with* the community. By a fair revisal of the whole proceedings of the Convention, it amounts to an absolute demonstration, that they never designed or intended such tests of allegiance as are now in force. During the debates on the frame of government, they passed an ordinance for the "safety and security of the state;" and having ordained, "that all persons sojourning in the state shall owe and pay allegiance to the same," they proceed to declare, that to "levy war against this state, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others, the enemies of this state, or to the enemies of the United States of America, by giving him or them aid or assistance, within the limits of this state or elsewhere, and shall be thereof duly convicted in any court of oyer and terminer hereafter to be erected, according to law, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason," &c. Hence it appears they trusted to the security of the criminal laws for the allegiance of the subject; but we do not find in any part of the constitution, that the free citizens are enjoined to take any test whatever. Had that been intended by the Convention, they certainly would not have been silent upon so important a point. We find in the 7th section of the bill of rights, that they unite the *electors* and *elected* in one plain, clear clause, viz. "That all elections ought to be free, and that *all* freemen, *having* a sufficient evident, common interest in and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office."---And when they proceed to form the frame of government conformably to the bill of rights, they leave it beyond a doubt clear and explicit. In the 6th section it is declared, that "*every freeman*, of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state for the space of one whole year next before the day of election for representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, *shall* enjoy the right of an elector." We do not here perceive the least shadow of a test, or condition; but, *every* freeman *shall* enjoy the right of an elector. If the words, "*evident attachment*," in the bill of rights had designed a test, here was the place to find it explained. It is observable, the *electors* and *elected* are not united in this 6th section of the frame of government, as they are in the 7th section of the bill of rights above quoted, and the reason is evident---The electors, who only had their voices to give at an election, were not enjoined to take any test whatever; but the Assemblymen, who were to make laws, might "abridge the rights and privileges" of the people, and therefore *they* are enjoined to subscribe a certain prescribed oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance; also a special oath or affirmation of office.

It is said in the 40th section, "every officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in authority under the commonwealth, shall take the following oath or affirmation of allegiance, and general oath of office, before he enter on the execution of his office. ---The oath or affirmation of allegiance----I do swear or affirm, that I will be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or government thereof, as established by the Convention. The oath or affirmation----I do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of ------ for the ------ of ------, and I will do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of my judgment and abilities, according to the law." In the 42d section, we find "every foreigner of good character who comes to settle in this state, *having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance* to the same, shall be deemed a free denisen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of this state, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a representative, until after two years residence." From this review we are left in no kind of doubt about the matter. Not the least obscurity appears. Not a tittle from the text or context in support of those test-laws, which operate to the disfranchising of so large a part of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who have been treated with so much asperity by the present Assembly, for presuming to adopt the words of the constitution in support of their invaded rights. With truth may they exclaim, in the much hackneyed expressions of Junius---- they have had "*insult added to injury.*" They well know, that as residents they are subjects of the state, and amenable to its penal laws, when trespassed on by them; but they also know, that those laws must be built on the firm basis of the constitution, or they are void within themselves. If we look back to the arguments used in the contest with England, we shall find them replete with assertions of *unalienable* natural rights----That taxation and representation are inseparable; that allegiance and protection are reciprocal. The declaration of independence by the United States, from which the constitution of Pennsylvania originates, holds forth "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal----that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *unalienable rights*---that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." How grossly, then, have the Assemblies of Pennsylvania deviated from these principles, trampling upon the rights of thousands in the state. Unsupported by the constitution, they deprive their fellow-citizens of that birthright, which was pledged to every inhabitant as an *unalienable* possession, and obstruct them from the pursuit of a happiness, which can never be enjoyed whilst they are reduced to the lowest rank of slaves. To submit to laws which they never have assented to, to deliver up their property to men whom they never have appointed to receive it, and then to be treated by their rulers with ignominy and reproach, for daring to aspire to the rank of freemen, is a disgrace too poignant to be borne in silence. Although it is contended on the part of the non-jurors, that the test-laws are unconstitutional, and therefore they are wrongfully deprived of their natural rights, yet we imagine they do not mean to refuse such a test of allegiance to the state, as will bind them to an acknowledgment of its power, as established under the frame of government, and a promise to be faithful subjects. Not that they are at present divested of the rights they claim under the constitution, on account of their not having taken a test, which the frame of government has not required from them. Yet, as the jurors may feel some uneasiness at having so large a part of the community released from engagements, which *they* have entered into, we presume the non-jurors would readily relinquish their just pretensions to constitutional exemption, and conform to the only test of allegiance prescribed in the constitution, which, as we have before said, was framed for the officers of government.

But to proceed with the report. The Assembly say, "this test the petitioners have hitherto refused to give, and they do not now offer to do it, or to give any other, even the smallest evidence of their attachment to the community; to entrust such men with rule is incompatible with the safety of the commonwealth." Pray, what is here meant by being *entrusted with rule?* Exercising the powers of electors, surely, cannot be understood. If they mean that the petitioners not offering to give any evidence of their attachment to the community, ought to unfit them for posts of government, the reasoning is built on false ground; because it is well known, that by the constitution no man can hold any office, either judicial, executive or military, without taking both a test of allegiance and a test of office. The bill of rights, which ought to be the great bulwark of liberty, declares that "*all men* are born *equally free*, and have certain natural, inherent and *unalienable rights*; and that government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or sett of men, who are a part only of the community." Notwithstanding which, the Assembly now attempt to establish a doctrine totally repugnant to this liberal principle, and to create a distinction unknown in the constitution---a distinction, which, if once submitted to, will put a period to the liberties of Pennsylvania, viz. That a large number of the freemen of the state may be disfranchised without trial by jury; that the constitution was not made for the whole people; that men may be inhabitants and subjects for life, and owe obedience to the government, but may be held in a state of perpetual *alienation*, though the constitution positively asserts that their rights are *unalienable*.

In the concluding paragraph they say, "your committee beg leave further to remark on the *style* used by the petitioners. Instead of acknowledging their past misconduct, expressing their sorrow and penitence, promising amendment, and to be faithful citizens in future, and offering to take the test, and thereupon humbly praying forgiveness, and to be admitted into full citizenship, they have, in the most *arrogant* manner, arraigned the laws and justice of this country, and charged it as a grievance, that they are not permitted to govern a state, which they do not now even pretend the least regard for, and which they do not deny they heretofore wished, if not endeavoured, to destroy. In fine, the most favorable construction we can make for these men is, *that they are blind*, and have put themselves under the guidance of *blind leaders*." A quotation of this paragraph is sufficient, without making any comment on it. Every reader will readily perceive the indecency of such language, when used by the legislature of a free people.

Friends, and Fellow-Citizens,

You have here presented to your perusal, a few remarks on the conduct of the Assembly. If you think they have acted consistent with the dignity of the station in which you have placed them---if you approve the conduct of men, who profess the doctrine of state necessity to change the constitution, and spurn respectable citizens from the bar of the House, when appearing in support of their violated rights, you will return them to their seats at the next election. But if, on the contrary, you should be of opinion that they have degraded the office they have filled by this memorable report,---that they have assumed the character of despots, by rejecting with scorn the rules of the constitution,---that they have unjustly charged reputable citizens with *arrogance*, for complaining of laws which are not founded in the constitution, and for presuming to ask for a participation in a government, whose form expressly and unequivocally vests that right in them,---then will you remove them at the next election, as unworthy of further trust.

FREEDOM of SPEECH.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HA! what have we here?---A Grecian cap, at your Honor's service. A cap---monstrous---it looks large enough for all the heads of the Conclave together.---Try it, try it, Sir; if it won't fit, e'en lay it down, and go your ways in peace.---And pray who was the *proprietor* of this curiosity? Poh! what a question. It was dug out of Herculaneum an hundred years ago---He's gone, dead, despised and forgotten, long since. See what preservation and re-preservation it is in. Ah! 'tis the rarest antique in all my collection.

"Nor him, nor him, Sir Filcher call,
"He's Knight o' the Shire, and represents you all."

A soldier in the Macedonian army had, in many instances, distinguished himself by extraordinary acts of valour, and had received many marks of Philip's favor and approbation. On some occasion, he embarked on board a vessel which was wrecked by a violent storm, and he himself cast on shore, *helpless and naked*, and scarcely with the appearance of life. A Macedonian, whose lands were contiguous to the sea, came opportunely to be witness of his distress, and with all humane and charitable tenderness flew to the relief of the unhappy *stranger*. He bore him to his house, laid him in his own bed, revived, cherished, comforted, and, for *ninety days and upwards*, supplied him freely with all the necessaries and conveniences which his languishing condition could require. The *soldier*, thus happily rescued from death, was incessant in the warmest expressions of gratitude to his benefactor, assured him of his interest with the King, and of his power and resolution of obtaining for him, from the royal bounty, the noble returns which such extraordinary benevolence had merited. He was now compleatly recovered, and his kind host supplied him with money to pursue his journey.

In some time after he presented himself before the King. He recounted his misfortunes, magnified his services, and this inhuman wretch, who had looked with an eye of envy on the possessions of his *benefactor, his preserver*, was now so abandoned to all sense of gratitude, as to request that the King would bestow upon him the *house* and *lands* where he had been so tenderly and kindly entertained.

Unhappily, Philip, without examination, inconsiderately and precipitately granted his infamous request; and this wretch now returned to his preserver, and repaid his goodness by driving him from his little settlement, and taking immediate possession of all the fruits of his honest industry.---The poor man, stung with this instance of unparalleled ingratitude and insensibility, boldly determined, instead of submitting to his wrongs, to seek relief, and, in a letter addressed to Philip, represented his own and the soldier's conduct in a lively and affecting manner. The King was instantly fired with indignation. He ordered that justice should be done without delay; that the *possessions* should be immediately restored to the man whose charitable offices had been thus horridly repaid; and having seized his soldier, caused these words to be branded on his forehead----*The ungrateful Guest.* A character infamous in every age, and among all nations, but particularly among the Greeks, who, from the earliest times, were most scrupulously observant of the laws of hospitality.

Now ye, who have dared decry the present times, blush for once, and ever after hold your peace. "But, Sir, if you will substitute"----substitute---Lucifer can only be a proper substitute for such a representative as this Macedonian. "The loco modo, Sir, I mean, for which permit me to substitute Lilliputia. Its *dyet* shall pass for the too hasty King, who was prevailed upon to take away the birth-rights of many of the inhabitants of the land, whose predecessors had planted the wilderness, and made it a comfortable asylum *for theirs*, who, figuratively speaking, they were cast upon its coast helpless and naked."

There is but one thing wanting to make the parallel *any how tolerable*, and that is to see the *Philips of Lilliputia* fired with the indignation of the Macedonian King, restore those rights of which the descendants of the great founders of Lilliputia-------poh!---*first settlers*, I mean, have been so unjustly deprived.

Then, why don't they take the same steps the poor Macedonian did, and address your Lilliputian Lords on the wrongs they have sustained? Alas! Sir, I perceive you are a stranger in the land of Lilliput, whose Princes and Philip of Macedon differ exceedingly in their qualities. The latter had no interest in what he did, save the noblest of all interests to a great mind, the doing an act of justice. But in Lilliput, there is an *œconomy* in every thing they do, and in every thing they leave undone. It pervades every department, and prevents their very passions from doing good. And as to petitioning, you might as well attempt to storm a fortress with pikes of pye-crust, as expect to make an impression on the Dyet of Lilliput by the force of raillery, or freedom of remonstrance. Beside, *justice* herself has petitioned in her strongest tone in vain. After such *a solicitor*, what chance hath the feeble voice of the non-juror of being heard. An individual, who must be *sued* before justice can be obtained, has ever been shunned and despised. Transfer the comparison to public bodies, and the odium encreases; because many co-operating circumstances may be plead in mitigation of the delinquent individual, but in favor of the public---*not one.* For that government must be *more than poor*, that refuses to do justice. The legislature of Lilliput may be considered as the directors of the political bank of the commonwealth, the great national deposit of public justice and civil liberty: The constitution and bill of rights are the sacred pledges of security to all the stockholders, and the moment a suspension of either of these takes place, it behoves every proprietor to look about him.

The people's right of choosing their rulers is the great characteristic, the leading feature of every free government, and in proportion as this principle prevails, a government may be denominated free or despotic.

This right is the great *political Lever*, with which all unpopular burdens may be removed, whenever their continuance is useless, or their weight becomes intolerable; and whenever the privilege of voting for members of the dyet ceases to be granted as a right, it will soon cease to be granted as a favor.

GERMANICUS.

The Subscriber, living in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the Public, that he can and has for several years past infallibly cured the

BITE of a MAD DOG,

As numbers of people in this and the neighbouring States can testify.

MY Ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practise the same cures in Old England, when the ablest Physicians there, after exerting their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal disaster may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to

¶ DANIEL GOODMAN.

A SHOP to be lett, in Arch-street, near Second-street. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

THAT very valuable Tract of LAND and MILLS, on Perkiomen creek, in Providence township, Montgomery county, 23 miles from this city, formerly the property of Rowland Evans. The tract contains about 285 acres, suitably divided into meadow, arable and woodland. The dwelling-house is of stone, two stories high, 45 by 35 feet, with four rooms on a floor, and an entry, situate on elevated ground, and commanding an extensive and agreeable prospect, a large stone kitchen, two stories high, a stone barn and smoke-house, a young bearing orchard, &c. The mills are large and commodious, having two water-wheels and two pair of stones, have been lately repaired, and a new pair of French burr set a running; also a saw-mill and stone cooper's shop adjoining the grist-mill, and at the mouth of Perkiomen creek a convenient store-house, built for the purpose of taking in wheat from boats and canoes using the navigation of the Schuylkill, on which this tract bounds. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Doctor SHANNON, at Norris-Town; the Proprietor, on the premises; or the subscriber, in Fourth, near Race-street.

Phila. April 20, 1785. ctf. ROWLAND EVANS.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Speedwell Forge, in Evesham township, Burlington county, in the night of the 13th instant, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Samuel Levy Pembroke, No. 502, with a steel chain and key, a small redish seal and a hook to hang it by. The person supposed to have taken it is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wore a lightish jacket, and leather breeches, had short dark hair, pock-marked, and had a blemish in his right eye. Whoever secures the thief and watch, so as the owner may get it again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the watch, paid by

April 16, 1785. ‡ WILLIAM THOMAS.

KINGSTON (*Jamaica*) *March* 12.

It is said government have come to a determination to keep a considerable number of frigates on the coast of Africa, in order to protect the trade, and prevent American vessels slaving at the British settlements.

March 16 By a brig from Hispaniola, an account has been received of the Spaniards having attacked the Samblas Indians, but were repulsed with considerable loss; though one of the Indian chiefs unfortunately fell. It is said they expect a reinforcement from Carthagena, with which they intend to make a more formidable attack.

We learn that strict orders have been issued within these few days, to prevent all foreign vessels, having cargoes of flour on board, from landing the same: In consequence of which, it is said, several vessels laden with that article have been prevented from breaking bulk.

A gentleman just arrived from the Spanish Main reports, that the Spaniards, in considerable force, had made an attack upon the Samblas Indians, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their best officers, and a great number of men. Immediately after the action the Dons intrenched themselves upon the sea beach, under cover of their shipping, and, when these advices came away, they daily expected a reinforcement of 2000 men from Carthagena, upon whose arrival they intend to make another attempt to subdue these brave savages, after which, should they be fortunate enough to carry their point, they mean to proceed to leeward to receive the submission of the Musquito Indians.

It is with singular satisfaction that we observe the firm, consistent, and wary conduct of this government, and their determined resolution to protect and encourage, at all hazards, our infant settlements on the Musquito Shore, which are hourly becoming of dearer consequence to the mother country, and may at some future period be a thorn festering in the side of Spain, which no art will be able to cure or extract.

The pregnant Gossip Rumour says, with great confidence, that as soon as the expected troops arrive from England, 500 effective men will be drafted from the different regiments in this island, and sent to the Spanish Main, as a further reinforcement to our brave countrymen in that quarter.

March 19. We are happy in acquainting our readers, that the Quixotism of the Spaniards has already received a severe check in the total defeat of a body of troops, consisting of 400 men, who were sent by the Governor of Carthagena to exterminate the Samblas Indians. Only 25 men, we hear, returned to inform his Excellency of the necessity of sending fresh troops to carry his orders into execution; the rest with their commanding officer being left on the spot.

We learn as a fact, that the importation of French flour has been put a stop to within these few days past; and that, in consequence thereof, several vessels from Hispaniola, loaded with that article, have not been permitted to land their cargoes.

NEW-YORK, *April* 13.

We hear that a Committee of Congress, to whom was referred a memorial from the merchants of New-York, setting forth the peculiar losses they have sustained during the late war, by their exertions to support the credit of the paper currency, reported:

"That they have had the said memorial under their consideration, and have weighed the subject matter with that degree of attention which an application from so respectable a class of citizens deserved. That they are impressed with a thorough conviction of the heavy losses they have sustained during the late war, from the depreciation of the paper currency, loan-office certificates, and other public securities. That when the committee, in addition to such losses, contemplate the merit of those who suffered them, it cannot but increase their concern, that the power of relief is not within the compass of the fœderal resources, without making a discrimination between them and other citizens in different parts of the Union, who have sustained losses of the same nature, and of a similar extent. But that whilst they view such a discrimination as inconsistent with the principles of private justice, and the public interest, and under this impression forbear to advise it, they entertain so strong a sense of the losses sustained by the said memorialists, and their claims to every degree of attention, that they deem it expedient to recommend them to the notice of the Legislature of the state of New-York:" Whereupon Congress adopted the following resolution:

"That the claims of the said memorialists be referred to the Legislature of the state of New-York, and that it be recommended to them to make such provision for the memorialists, as they may judge proper in consideration of their merits."

We also hear that Congress have in contemplation to raise 700 troops for the protection and defence of the north western frontiers, to defend the settlers on the land belonging to the United States from the depredations of the Indians, to prevent unwarrantable intrusions thereon, and for guarding the public stores. These troops to be in service three years, unless sooner discharged.

April 15. Last evening arrived the ship Mercury, Captain Bateman, in 28 days from London.

The latest European prints still leave us in uncertainty and doubt in regard to a continental war; they form one heterogeneous mass of contrariety, from which little is to be gathered: One account tells us that the disputes between the jarring powers are proximating to a zenith; while another holds up the idea of pacification, and assures us that the clouds that have enveloped the United Netherlands will soon dissipate, and be succeeded by a serene sky, through the good offices of mediating powers, who have jointly and vigorously exerted themselves in bringing about the desirable object.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated March 18, 1785.

"A sloop of war is within this hour arrived from the Musquito shore, who brings intelligence that a large number of Dons were at Truxillo, 25 miles to the westward of Black River, and intend attacking the English and Indians this day.

A letter from London, dated March 7, says, that the agitation of the Irish affairs in the House of Commons is expected to draw forth a display of the greatest political abilities from all parties, and that it has put the whole nation in a ferment.

Early on Friday morning last, the body of a man was found behind the wall of a decayed house, on the Germantown road, with his throat cut, and a razor lying near. He was decently dressed in fustian cloaths.

A gentleman directly from Montreal reports, that the English are strongly fortifying that place, and daily training their militia. The reason given for these operations is the expectation of a French war; but if we consider the progress of their works at the westward, and the manner they have conducted them in that province since the treaty of peace, the more probable cause will appear to be a design to oppose the claims of the United States to the western posts and the Indian trade.

Henry Hamilton, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, issued a proclamation, the 9th ult. in the words following: "Whereas it has been represented to me, that an illicit commerce has of late been carried on between the subjects of the neighbouring states of America and the inhabitants of this province, injurious to the trade of Great-Britain, and contrary to law: I do therefore, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, publish this proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all such illicit commerce, and notifying to all whom it doth or may concern, that the several acts of parliament in force in this province, for regulating and restraining the plantation trade, will be put into execution according to their true intent and meaning, against all persons who shall presume in any way to contravene the same. And I do hereby require all persons, as well foreigners as subjects, to regulate themselves accordingly."

Sunday last arrived here the brig Hunter, Captain Kinnear, from Glasgow, but last from Cadiz. She sailed from the first mentioned port in September last, but soon after springing a leak, put into Cadiz, which she left the 20th of January, and has brought thirty-six passengers.

The Mary, Bell, from Georgia; Gibralter, Chilton; Swift, Bannatayne; and Success, Morrison, from Charleston; Union, Thompson, from North-Carolina; Three Friends, Austin, and Adriana, Smith, from Philadelphia; Betsey, Niel, from New-York, and Nancy, Queen, from Penobscot, are arrived at Kingston in Jamaica.

The Nancy, Collet, from New-York, is arrived at Montego-Bay.

Thursday evening last the ship Mercury, Captain Bateman, arrived at New-York, after 28 days passage from London, and brings English Papers to the 14th of March, from which the following articles are extracted.

VIENNA, *February* 18.

TWO couriers arrived here two days successively from the court of Versailles. The Marquis de Noailles has since had a long conference with Prince de Kaunitz, but nothing has yet transpired. In the mean time we remain in the greatest uncertainty as to the event of the negociations between our court and the United Provinces; appearances, however, we are sorry say, are against our hopes of peace, the Dutch Ambassador (who was recalled some time since) having lately sent orders to discharge his house and household, which had hitherto been kept up in the same manner as when he resided here. All that we can affirm with confidence is, that our cabinet declared itself ready to renew the negociations for peace, provided the United Provinces would cede Maestricht as a preliminary, and satisfaction for the insult offered to the Imperial flag. The States General proposed, on their side, to pay a large sum of money (said to be twenty millions of Dutch florins) in full satisfaction and discharge, not only for the supposed insult offered to his Imperial Majesty's flag, but also for all his other claims and pretensions upon the republic of the United Provinces and their territories. This proposal our cabinet instantly and unanimously rejected; so that if the States General persist in refusing to surrender Maestricht, matters may be reduced to precisely the same state they were in at the beginning of the winter. In the mean time the military preparations are continued with the greatest activity, and his Majesty's journey to Brussels is again become the common topic of conversation.

Utrecht, March 3. Letters from the Hague, dated the 2d of this month, and which are very different from those we last received, confirm the suppositions we formed concerning our differences with the Emperor. These letters inform us, that a courier is arrived at Vienna, who brings intelligence that Joseph II. refuses to renew the negociations. We do not know the nature of his demand; but it is probable that it is very great, and that the states will never accede to. We therefore have reason still to say, that the German and Dutch soldiers will be the only competent judges of the dispute between the two nations.

LONDON, *March* 9.

The last Dutch letters are of the true Dutch sort, dark, dull and gloomy. They again expect war, which they dread more than all the people upon the earth, as their trade at all times is their first object, and they find it has been declining for some time past, though they have had peace to enable them to recover it.

March 10. One of the king's messengers, who is arrived with dispatches from the Earl of Torrington at Brussels, brings intelligence, that it is the universal report in that city, that the accommodation between the Dutch and the Emperor is very far from being likely to be finished. The Prince of Ligne, who continues in the Low Countries as Commander in Chief of the Austrian forces, continues indefatigable in augmenting the garrisons in all the towns, and putting even the villages on the frontiers in the same state of defence, by planting such epaulment round them, and breaking up the roads, as would prevent any sudden incursions. The Dutch, according to the same accounts, continue indefatigable in putting their military establishment upon a most respectable footing; but it was expected they would be reduced to the necessity of applying to the court of Versailles for leave to march troops through France, without which it would almost be impossible for the auxiliaries, particularly those from the Swiss cantons, to enter Holland in safety: And even in that case, they must be carried from some of the French ports by sea to the Maese.

Manchester, March 1, 1785.

Resolved unanimously, That at a time, when not only liberal, but profuse concessions are held out to Ireland, for the extention of her manufactures and commerce, burdensome and restrictive excise laws are enforced to abridge those of this kingdom; a system strongly marked with impolicy and oppression.

Resolved unanimously, Notwithstanding it is proposed, that the duties and bounties on the manufactures of England and Ireland on exportation are to be equalized, yet the difference of the price of labour, the heavy inland duties on goods imported into this kingdom, with the inconveniencies attending of the excise laws, will give them such an advantage over us, that Ireland must become the emporium of the fustian trade.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

For SALE, on very moderate terms, by

Joseph, Jonathan and *John Mifflin*,

In Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS.

Particulars in our next.

St. George's Hundred, March 28, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES HARE, of St. George's Hundred, New Castle County, in the Delaware State, stood charged on oath of begetting a bastard child, and was taken by me to be further dealt with according to law for the same, but has absconded. He is five feet five inches high, somewhat pock-marked, wore light coloured clothes, and had with him a small bay mare, of sprightly carriage, with a star in her forehead. Whoever secures said Hare in any goal, so as the subscri- may get him again, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS reward, paid by ROBERT M'GUFFIN, Constable.

Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, April 13, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen last night out of the stable of the subscriber, a bright bay HORSE, 9 years old this spring, he is much rubbed with the gears, carries well, has a mark of the saddle on the near side, branded on the fore shoulder on the near side, but do not know the letters, trots and paces, has a mark on his right leg behind above the knee the bigness of a dollar. Whoever takes up the thief and horse, and brings him to me or to John Dover, at the Rising Sun, shall have the above reward, and for the horse alone *Four Dollars*, and all reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN KERBACK.

N. B. The horse is between 14 and 15 hands high.

GAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Ellicott's mill, in Solebury township, Bucks county, on the 23d day of Third Month, 1785, a sorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his forehead and a small snip, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be four years old, a natural trotter, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay cost and take him away. ¶ THOMAS CAREY.

Mathematical and Philosophical Correspondence.

QUESTION IV.

A farmer in Chester county (I hear) left 210 acres of land, worth 2200l. to be divided equally in value between his five children; but the quota assigned to the first was appraised 10s. per acre worse than that of the second, and the share of the second 10s. per acre worse than those of the other three. *Each child's part of the said land is required.*

SOLUTION, by B. B.

Put x=the value of the first child's share per acre, in pounds, then $\frac{440}{x}$ = the acres in said share,

$\frac{440}{x+.5}$ = the acres in second child's share,

$\frac{1320}{x+1}$ = the acres in the remaining three shares.

Hence this equation, $\frac{440}{x} + \frac{440}{x+.5} + \frac{1320}{x+1} = 210$, which solved, gives x=9.791995; and hence the first child's share was 44.93483 acres, the second 42.75184 acres, and third, fourth and fifth each 40.77111 acres.

QUESTION VIII. (by G. W. Bucks county.)

From the west end of an indefinite east line run North 80 perches, thence N. 58 degrees E. Required, what distance must be run on said course to inclose 64 acres of land, by a line run South, or parallel to the given side, until it intersects the said indefinite line, with a demonstration and general rule?

Custom-House, April 15, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, directing me "*immediately to proceed to "an effectual and indiscriminate Collection of all Impost Arrearages "which may be due*:" NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted for Duties, to call at my Office before the 28th instant, *April*, and pay off their respective Bonds. The most punctual Compliance is expected.

SHARP DELANY, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1785.

ALL Persons who are indebted for Excise are requested to make immediate payment.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

THE subscriber, intending to remove and settle within the territory northwestward of the great river Ohio, proposes to sell, by public vendue, on the 10th day of May next, at the house of Peter Howell, Innkeeper in Trenton, the following HOUSES, LOTS of LAND, &c. viz. That large commodious house now under lease to the said Peter Howell, at 100l. per annum; a good paper-mill, at the like rent of 100l. per annum, which, with little expence, might be converted into an excellent grist-mill; one large convenient tanyard, with every necessary for tanning 1500 hides per year, at the like sum of 100l. per annum; one good dwelling-house almost new, in the tenure of Samuel Throckmorton, at 35l. per annum; one small house in the tenure of William Cannon; one ditto in the tenure of Michael Bettenger; one ditto in the tenure of John Morris and others; one ditto in the tenure of David Righter; one carriage maker's shop in the tenure of Samuel Phillips; one valuable lot of land in possession of John Rozell; one good piece of meadow ground, with an excellent brick-yard thereon; one fine young orchard and piece of very good meadow, both adjoining the aforesaid tanyard; two good lots for building on, fronting the main street; fifteen very fine dry lots for building, fronting the great road to Pennington; one piece of timothy meadow in the rear of said lots; one piece of meadow of about eight acres, lately cleared, and about fifteen acres of woodland adjoining, about a mile and a half from Trenton; one undivided half part of the steel furnace in Trenton; one lot of land adjoining, and one other contiguous thereto; also one house and lot in the tenure of John Denton, at Princeton; nearly all of which premises being situated within the flourishing town of Trenton, in the vicinity of the Falls of Delaware, consequently of the Fœderal Town intended for the future residence of Congress, will undoubtedly be in a state of great improvement and encreasing value for many years to come: Therefore those who desire to dispose of their money without danger of depreciating it to paper in a future period, may, by purchasing the above premises, receive great interest while it is rising in value. For further information apply to

Trenton, April 9. ¶ STACY POTTS.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday, the 30th inst. on the premises, two MESSUAGES, and a tract of Land thereunto appertaining, containing 233 acres, which has been divided and occupied as two separate farms, and may suit so to continue, situate in the township of Newlin, bounded by lands of John Wiley, John Bailey, Mary Norris, and others; all late the estate of Joseph Hayes, but taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, April 17, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, sheriff.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th instant, from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named CHARLES MAGEE, by trade a butcher, a short well-set fellow, about five feet six inches high; had on when he went away a short lead coloured double-breasted coat, with white metal buttons, old buckskin breeches, black woollen stockings, half-worn shoes with strings in them, and a half-worn wool hat; it is thought he has taken a small bundle of clothes, and it is expected he will make for Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by EVAN EVANS.

Uwchland township, April 18, 1785. ¶

ISAAC LORT,

COMMON CRIER of PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens thereof, and the Public in general, for their kind encouragement, and hopes in future to merit their favor and approbation in his line of business.

All advertisements directed to him, which are to be inserted in the public news-papers, must have the value of such advertisements sent with them.

He also cries vendues for executors, administrators and seizures. Where the parties are poor, they may be sure of his utmost indulgence.

All orders sent for him to Mr. JAMES POTTER's, in Lætitia Court, will be punctually attended to.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are desired to take notice, that the annual election for Twelve Managers and a Treasurer will be held at said Hospital, on MONDAY, the second day of May next, between the hours of three and six in the afternoon.

Pennsylvania Hospital, April 4, 1785.

By Order of the Board,

R. KEEN, Clerk.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, March* 23.

A letter from Charles Thomſon, Eſq; was read, and an order taken that the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſeventeenth inſtant, which it incloſes, be publiſhed for three weeks ſucceſſively in the reſpective newſpapers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled, March* 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it muſt conduce to the preſervation of public credit, and the equal diſtribution of juſtice, that the amount of the national debt be aſcertained with the utmoſt expedition; and as delay in the ſettlement of accounts tends to render them obſcure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them;

Reſolved, That all perſons having unliquidated claims againſt the United States be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abſtract of ſuch claims to ſome commiſſioner in the ſtate in which they reſpectively reſide, who is authoriſed to ſettle accounts againſt the United States; and any perſon or perſons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be precluded from any adjuſtment of the ſame, except at the Board of Treaſury; provided, that in thoſe ſtates where there is no commiſſioner of accounts, the citizens of ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commiſſioner ſhall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all perſons who ſhall neglect to deliver in a particular abſtract of their claims as aforeſaid, ſhall be excluded from the benefit of ſettlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia April 1, 1785.

COUNCIL taking into conſideration an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to authorize and direct the "immediate payment of the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds "ſterling, to the deviſees and legatees of Thomas Penn and "Richard Penn, and to the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas "Penn, being the firſt yearly payment directed to be paid to "them by an act of Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entitul-"ed "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late Proprietaries "of Pennſylvania in the commonwealth,"

Ordered, That the following notice be inſerted in three of the weekly news-papers of Philadelphia, for three weeks ſucceſſively.

Whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate of the late "Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Commonwealth," paſſed on the twenty ſeventh day of November, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it was, for the conſideration therein mentioned, enacted and provided, "That the ſum of one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, "ſterling money of Great-Britain, ſhould be paid out of the "Treaſury of this ſtate, to the heirs and deviſees of Thomas "and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, reſpec-"tively, and to the widow of Thomas Penn, in ſuch propor-"tions as ſhould hereafter by the Legiſlature be deemed equitable "and juſt, upon a full inveſtigation of their reſpective claims, "but that no part of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty "thouſand pounds ſterling ſhould be paid as aforeſaid, within "leſs than one year after the termination of the war between "the United States of America and Great-Britain, nor more "than twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, nor leſs than fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling thereof, ſhould be paid or payable in "any one year, until the whole ſum ſhould be diſcharged, and "that the firſt annual payment thereof ſhould be made at the "expiration of one year after the termination of the war."

And whereas in and by an act of General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to authorize and direct the immediate payment of the "ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, to the deviſees and "legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and to the wi-"dow and relict of Thomas Penn, being the firſt yearly pay-"ment directed to be paid to them by an act of Aſſembly of "this Commonwealth, entituled "An act for veſting the eſtate "of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in the Common-"wealth," paſſed the tenth day of February laſt, it is enacted, "That the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds, ſterling money of "Great-Britain, be immediately paid, as by the act firſt recited "is directed, on warrant or warrants for the ſame, ſigned by the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, on the Treaſurer of "this ſtate, ſuch warrant to be firſt entered in the Office of the "Comptroller-General, and to be made payable to the perſon or "perſons who ſhall be legally empowered to receive, and give a "proper acquittance for the ſame; and if any controverſy ſhall "ariſe among and between the ſeveral claimants thereof, the "Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council ſhall and may, at their "diſcretion, nevertheleſs proceed to pay the ſaid ſum of fifteen "thouſand pounds ſterling, to and amongſt the Repreſentatives "of the ſaid Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and the widow "of the ſaid Thomas Penn as aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall "chuſe to receive the ſame, taking ſecurity nevertheleſs, if the "Supreme Executive Council ſhall deem it neceſſary, that the "monies ſo paid ſhall be juſtly and fairly diſtributed and applied, "according to the true intent and meaning of the act firſt before "recited" Now, in purſuance of the ſaid laſt recited act, the perſons entitled to receive the ſaid ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling, are hereby called upon to appear before the Supreme Executive Council in perſon, or by his or her attorney or attornies, in order to receive the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

WHEREAS a number of DEEDS and MORTGAGES, were brought to the Regiſter-General's Office, for Cheſter county, during the time Thomas Taylor, Eſq; (now deceaſed) kept ſaid office, in order to be recorded, but never called for by the reſpective owners, and ſtill remaining in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, Executor. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all who are concerned, reſpecting ſaid Deeds and Mortgages, &c. to come, on or before the 1ſt day of May next, pay the fees and take the ſaid inſtruments of writing away, otherwiſe the ſubſcriber will not be accountable for them after date.

¶ TITUS TAYLOR.

Weſt-Town townſhip, March 19, 1785.

Cheſter, March 22, 1785.

WAS committed to this goal on the 4th of this inſtant, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, who calls himſelf JAMES MURRAINE; had on a white linen coat, linſey waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, and an old wool hat. Likewiſe was committed about the ſame time, a Negro man, who calls himſelf TOM, and ſays he belongs to Mr. Robert Milligan, of Philadelphia, but ran away from ſaid Milligan's plantation, in the Lower Counties. Their maſters, if any they have, are hereby notified to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees.

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable for boulting every kind of meal, are juſt imported, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the ſubſcribers, at their Store on Stamper's Wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with BOULTING-CLOTHS, excellent in quality, and, if requeſted, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the different branches intended.

MILL STONES of different ſizes, made of the beſt grit on Delaware river, near Howell's ferry, and two *Cologne* Mill-ſtones are alſo for ſale on the loweſt terms. ¶ 6 w.

Philad. April 4, 1785. ROBERT LEWIS and Sons.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, in Berkely county, adjoining to the tract now in poſſeſſion of Mr. James Wormeley, at the Rocks. The goodneſs and fertility of its ſoil are ſo well known, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. It is convenient to the beſt merchant-mills, to ſaw-mills, the market town of Wincheſter, to churches and meeting-houſes. I ſhall be in Berkeley in May or the beginning of June. In my abſence, either Mr. JAMES WORMELEY or Mr. NICHOLAS ROPER may be applied to, who will ſhew the land, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of it. It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs, to ſuit the purchaſers, or ſold in one body. Six months credit for half the ſums, twelve for the other half. Intereſt will be required from the day of ſigning the bonds, on failure of payment when they become due. RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, Roſegill, March 3, 1785. § 6 w.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, containing 16 acres, ſuitable for any public buſineſs or for a gentleman's family for the ſummer ſeaſon, it being in a pleaſant ſituation, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river and of the city of Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a large garden, with a number of fruit trees well pailed in, a frame ſtable and hay loft, and ſundry other conveniencies. For further information enquire of Joſeph Ogden, at the ferry aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Intendant's Office, February 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. M'CANDLES's tavern, in Baltimore town, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, in TENTHS,

ONE FIFTH of the BALTIMORE IRON-WORKS, conſiſting of a Furnace and 2 Forges, with upwards of 28,000 acres of Land, more than 200 Negroes, and alſo Stock of every kind. Between 7 and 8,000 acres of the above land, almoſt adjoining Baltimore town, is now laying off in lots, and will be ſold ſome time in the ſame month by the Company, by which the purchaſers of theſe two tenths will be greatly benefited.------ Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required, payable the 1ſt day of January, 1790, with lawful intereſt, to be paid annually, in current money, depreciation, or any other liquidated certificates of this ſtate for ſpecie.

If the laſt bidder is not ready with his ſecurities to enter into bond, the next bidder to him will be conſidered as the purchaſer.

Inventories will be produced on the day of ſale.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the Revenue.

WILLIAM STILES,

STONE CUTTER,

In Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed his ſhop to the oppoſite ſide of the way, the corner of Cypreſs and Third-ſtreets; where may be had monuments, tomb ſtones, head ſtones and chimney pieces, executed in the neateſt manner; alſo ſteps, platforms, and every thing elſe belonging to the branch. Country orders duly attended to.

Wanted, an apprentice; a ſtrong lad from the country will be moſt ſuitable. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by William Smith and Samuel Boyd, Eſquires, Commiſſioners of Lancaſter county, plaintiffs, againſt Martin Bowman, defendant, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtate of the ſaid defendant, ſituated in Earl townſhip, in the ſaid county, conſiſting of 450 acres of good land, one large two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a mill, barn, ſtable and other out-houſes, together with ſeveral other dwelling-houſes, conveniently ſituated on different parts of the land, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, the 9th day of May next, agreeable to law, where due attendance will be given, by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaſter, March 28, 1785. §

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaſter, in a certain action of attachment brought by Abraham Buckwalter, againſt a certain William Tanner, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtate of the ſaid William Tanner, ſituated in the borough of Lancaſter, in the county aforeſaid, conſiſting of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, will be expoſed to ſale at the houſe of Daniel Frank, in the ſaid borough, on the fifth day of May next, agreeable to law; where due attendance will be given by

CASPER SHAFFNER,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER, } Auditors.

Lancaſter, March 28, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS WILLIAM PITTS, Eſq; late of the Iſland of Antigua, did, in or about the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1779 (he then reſiding in the city of Philadelphia) purchaſe from Mr. Thomas Cuthbert, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in Middleton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 150 acres or thereabouts, for which he paid the principal part of the conſideration money, and took certain articles in writing from the ſaid Thomas Cuthbert, whereby the ſaid Thomas obliged himſelf and his heirs to make a ſufficient title in fee ſimple therefor: And whereas the ſaid William, being then in a declining ſtate of health, and about to make a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, did, for the better ſecuring the ſaid eſtate to himſelf, or in caſe of his death, which was ſhortly expected, to his infant children, make an aſſignment of the ſaid articles to his brother John Pitts, whom he placed upon the premiſes as his tenant, and did at the ſame time take a certain declaration of truſt from the ſaid John Pitts, under his hand and ſeal duly executed, and which has ſince been proved before the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; and recorded in the proper office in the county of Cheſter, whereby the ſaid John did acknowledge and declare, that the ſaid aſſignment was made to him in truſt for his ſaid brother and his heirs, and did covenant to yield up the premiſes to him or them: And whereas the ſaid William Pitts hath, by his laſt will in writing, deviſed the premiſes aforeſaid to his infant child John Burke Pitts, now reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, and hath ſince died: And whereas the ſaid John Pitts, unmindful of the truſt and confidence repoſed in him by his ſaid brother, and endeavouring to defraud his infant child of his juſt rights, is endeavouring to appropriate the ſaid premiſes to his own uſe: And whereas, from his late conduct, there is reaſon to apprehend that he will endeavour to ſell and convey the ſaid eſtate for his own benefit. As Executors therefore to the will of the ſaid William Pitts, and as Teſtamentary Guardians to his ſaid child, we do hereby caution all perſons againſt becoming purchaſers of the ſaid premiſes from the ſaid John Pitts, as he has no eſtate, right or intereſt whatever therein.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1785. ‡ WILLIAM PYLE, JOB HARVEY.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1785.

WHEREAS EDWARD WARD, of Pitts townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, did, in Auguſt laſt, obtain from the ſubſcribers, the ſum of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds in ſpecie, and a joint Bond for the payment of Two Hundred Pounds, upon his promiſe and aſſurances to make them a good title to certain lands in the neighbourhood of Pittſburg, without delay or loſs of time, but hath not performed his engagements: This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as they do not hold themſelves obliged to pay any part of the ſame till the ſaid Edward Ward ſhall have fulfilled his agreement with them.

FREDERIC EUGENE FRANCIS,
Baron Beelen de Bertholff,
‖ JOHN MORGAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has long been a general and juſt complaint of the people of this State, that the numbers of News-papers now publiſhed in it are a heavy Tax upon all thoſe who are deſirous to be acquainted with the paſſing occurrences, and at the ſame time do very little towards anſwering the original deſign of a News-paper------It is therefore their wiſh to have A GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER; which ſhall not have for its object the *money-catching* deſire of Advertiſements, but which ſhall be fraught with matter uſeful and entertaining to all.

As Mrs. HOLT's advanced age, as well as many other circumſtances, render it neceſſary for her to decline buſineſs, a SOCIETY of Gentlemen are of opinion, that this is a favourable moment to carry into execution their plan and deſign of a General Paper, which they have long had in contemplation.------And as they think it a pity that this OLD and WELL-ESTABLISHED PAPER, THE NEW YORK JOURNAL, &c. which, when under the guidance and direction of its late founder and proprietor, Mr. JOHN HOLT, deceaſed, proved ſo highly beneficial to the great cauſe of American liberty and virtue, ſhould be loſt, and drop into oblivion, they are determined that their plan ſhall be as a branch or ſtream ſpringing from ſo venerable an origin, and from ſo pure a fountain; and from which Mrs. HOLT will derive an annual ſtipend.

Whoever encourages and ſubſcribes to this GENERAL, CIRCULATING PAPER, will receive every advantage they now do from taking all that are publiſhed, as the proprietors are determined it ſhall not fall much ſhort of the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, in entertainment and uſefulneſs.

A ſketch of their plan will ſoon be publiſhed for ſubſcriptions.-----In the mean time, the ſubſcriber, who is to execute the Printing part of it, will take charge of this Preſs, until the above deſign ſhall be ready to be carried into effect. He therefore not only entreats the continuance of the preſent cuſtomers to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, but the favors of all who may be diſpoſed to encourage this new and uſeful undertaking.

New-York, 1785. ELEAZER OSWALD.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Friday, the 25th inſt. a Servant Man, named JOHN DICK, born in Glaſgow, came from London laſt fall, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light complexion, a little pock-marked, ſhort ſandy hair, between 21 and 22 years of age. Had on and took with him, a new lead colour coating coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, with plated buttons, a round felt hat, almoſt new, good ſhoes and ſtockings, likewiſe a quantity of other cloaths which are not known. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off in company with Thomas Melcolm, who worked as a journeyman at ſaid place, as they are both miſſing. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, if in company with Melcolm, and brings them both to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for John Dick, paid by JAMES CUMMING.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1785. §

Doctor *FELIX LYNN,*

INFORMS the Public in general and his Friends in particular, that he intends removing from the place in Upper Sacon, where he now lives, the 22d of March next, to his plantation, in Lower Sacon, on the great road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, eight miles from Allen-Town, and two from Bethlehem (late Jamee Crukſhank's place) where he will carry on his buſineſs as uſual.

He renders great thanks to his former cuſtomers, and begs the public to honor him with their cuſtom in future.

He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him, by bonds, notes or otherwiſe, to come, on or before the 21ſt of March next, and ſettle the ſame, to prevent trouble.

N. B. John Green continues to keep Store at my old place, in Upper Sacon, where he has for ſale, dry and wet Goods, at the moſt reaſonable terms. † 6 w Feb. 25, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

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On THURSDAY, the 21st Instant,

At Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,

AT the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, will be ſold by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Remainder of the STONE of the Old Goal and Work-houſe. Attendance will be given by the Commiſſioners of the County.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

To be LETT on Ground-rent,

SEVENTEEN LOTS, on Race, Eighth and Cherry-ſtreets. A plan of which may be ſeen at CHRISTOPHER BAKER'S, in Second-ſtreet. For further particulars, enquire of

Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Arch-ſtreet,
WILLIAM FALCONER, or
ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Iſaac Snowden has alſo to lett, a brick houſe, near his dwelling; one other, on Dock-ſtreet; with other wooden buildings, that will do for ſtores or dwelling-houſes. ¶

Reading, March 30, 1785.

To be Rented or Lett for Shares,

AN elegant FULLING MILL, adjoining the borough of Reading, on the banks of the river Schuylkill; ſaid fulling mill is ſupplied with a never failing ſtream of water, and as well ſituated for cuſtom as any in this ſtate. It may be entered on the firſt day of May next. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Reading. ¶ DANIEL MESSERSMITH.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1785.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are deſired to take Notice, That the annual ELECTION of DIRECTORS and TREASURER for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Company's Apartments, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the ſecond Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual Payments, and the Shares of thoſe Members who ſhall be then in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL SITGREAVES, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,
The Brig HANNAH,

NOW lying at the lower ſide of Meaſe's wharff. Weſt-India produce will be received in payment. For terms, apply to MORDECAI LEWIS and Co. in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

A cargoe of Brandy,
A quantity of Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks,
Ditto of Loaf Sugar, in hogſheads and tierces,
Dipt Tallow Candles, in ſmall boxes,
A few bales of Ravens Duck,--- Drillings and Diapers,
Bohea and Hyſon Teas of ſuperior quality,---common Green ditto,
A very large aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Spring Goods,
And fifty hogſheads of James River Tobacco, of the Richmond inſpection. ¶ April 12, 1785.

Philadelphia County, April 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants between the ages of 18 to 53 years, reſiding in Philadelphia county, that they do meet and exerciſe, agreeable to the militia law, on the following days, viz.

In companies, on the 18th and 25th of April,
The firſt battalion, on the 2d of May,
The ſecond ditto, on the 3d of ditto.

Captain Worrell of Abington, and Captain Ruſh of Cheltenham townſhips, will muſter in Col. Benjamin M'Veagh's battalion, on the 2d of May, as uſual.

Captain Gray of Kingſeſſing; Captain Levis and Captain Streaper of Blockley townſhips, will muſter in Col. Matthew Jones's battalion, on the 6th of May, as uſual.

N. B. A number of vacancies have happened in the troop by the county of Philadelphia being divided, any gentleman deſirous of joining ſaid troop of horſe, is requeſted to make his application ſoon, at the ſubſcriber's office, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, about a mile and an half from Cooper's Ferry, upon Haddonfield road, Two Dutch Servants, viz. PHILIP BYER, and ELIZABETH BYER, his wife; they both talk pretty plain Engliſh. The Man is about 5 feet 4 inches high, a thick well ſet perſon; he has dark brown hair, a freſh complexion, darkiſh eyes, a dimple in his chin. He had on when he went away, a cocked hat, with a button and loop, a light coloured ſurtout coat, a dark blue cloſe bodied coat and jacket, leather breeches, a pair of mixed black and white ſtockings, and a very large pair of broad rim'd white metal buckles in his ſhoes. Elizabeth Byer is a middle ſized woman, of a pale complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has brown hair, darkiſh eyes, is near ſighted, and ſuppoſed to be with child. She had on, a black hat, with a ribband puckered round the crown of it, a lightiſh coloured cloak, with a hood to it, faced with blue binding, which is continued to the bottom of the cloak, a dark cotton gown and a black quilt, a white apron, a pair of white thread or cotton ſtockings, and a pair of pumps. They took with them two large bundles of cloaths, and perhaps may change their dreſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in goal, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges; or if the man only be ſecured, SIX POUNDS, with all reaſonable charges, will be paid by § April 13, 1785. AQUILLA JONES.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcribers, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, three Iriſh ſervant men, one named JOSEPH BRIT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a bald head, and a large ſore on his right hand; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a cloth coatee, with a ſmall cape, grey coating breeches, blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes. JOHN SWENEY, 5 feet and an half high, full fleſhed, with tied hair, a taylor by trade; had on and took with him a nankeen jacket and breeches, and blue cloth coat. THOMAS KERNEY, 5 feet and an half high; had on a grey ſurtout, brown cloth coat, brown corduroy breeches, new ſhoes, good wool hat, and grey ſtockings. It is probable they may change their cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for either, paid by

JACOB WALKER,
April 11, 1785. BENJAMIN DAVIS,
WILLIAM THOMAS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Coblantz, late of Cheltenham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement, to BARTHOLOMEW MATHER, Execut.

April 13, 1785.

And notice is hereby gived to Peter Coblantz, David Coblantz and Philip Coblantz (who are ſaid to be relations of the abovementioned Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed, and are ſuppoſed to reſide in the ſtate of Virginia) that if they will apply within one year after the date of this advertiſement, to the ſubſcriber (Executor named in the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed) living in Cheltenham townſhip, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage, relating to the eſtate of the ſaid Jacob Coblantz, deceaſed; and they will pleaſe to take notice, that if they do not appear within the time aforeſaid, they cannot reap any advantage from the aforeſaid eſtate. †

Philadelphia, April 4, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ Venditioni Exonas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 20th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Plantation or Piece of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, containing about 38 acres and 67 perches, the greateſt part whereof is the choiceſt meadow, bounded by land now or late of Nathaniel Griffiths, Hugh Davey, Joſeph Sims, and by Ship-Brook creek, and a three perch road, with the privilege of ſaid road, and of conveying water to and from Hollander's-Creek, about four miles from the city, and very convenient for a grazier attending the market, and is at preſent in good order. Taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Peter Turner, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia April 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 20th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, three two-ſtory frame Meſſuages or Tenements and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, at the corner of Green-ſtreet, about 46 feet; and in length or depth about 60. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Gowan, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from Faquire county, Virginia, from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of March laſt, a Mulattoe man, named SAM, about 20 years of age, 6 feet high, freſh coloured and ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, broad in the brim, a light coloured ſhort cloth coat, with wooden buttons, a blue jacket double breaſted, with braſs buttons, white tow hunting ſhirt, and wearing ſhirts of ditto, grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes with ſtraps, but wore ſtrings in them; has a mark on one of his legs below his knee, and a ſcar on one of his arms occaſioned by inoculation; he values himſelf on driving team, and may change his name and paſs for a freeman. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to Thomas Evans, in Cheſter county, or Thomas Beale, Eſq; in Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, or the ſubſcriber, in Berkley county, Virginia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 5, 1785. ¶ RICHARD EVANS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Town, ſen. late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

§ BENJAMIN TOWN, Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE PICKERING, late of Philadelphia, joyner, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

April 11. REBECCA PICKERING, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are deſired to take notice, that the annual election for Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on MONDAY, the ſecond day of May next, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,
Pennſylvania Hoſpital, R. KEEN, Clerk.
April 4, 1785.

April 9, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL RHOADS, jun. deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
¶ THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A HEALTHY, commodious COUNTRY SEAT, in the vicinity of Germantown, on the road leading from the Market-houſe to John Vanderen's mill; a large dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with piazzas to both rooms, over the whole, good garrets, and cellars, a large garden, with ſeveral aſparagus beds and a variety of fruit-trees, carriage-houſe and ſtable for 6 horſes, the privilege of paſture for two horſes and a cow; there is a pump of excellent water in the yard, with many other advantages attending this healthy ſituation, as being near a ſchool, market, mills, &c.

If ſold, the purchaſer may have from 12 to 60 acres of land, ten of which are wood, a large orchard, a ſtone houſe for a tenant, with barns, and all other neceſſary out-houſes. For terms, apply to SARAH RHOADS, or

April 9, 1785. † THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, April 11, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 7th inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, with a whitiſh mane and tail, a natural trotter, 7 years old this ſpring, ſhaved on the ſides with the traces, ſhod before, and has lately had the ſtrangles, which may yet be perceived by the ſhortneſs of the hair under his jaws. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ SAMUEL M'NAIR.

ALL perſons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, legally impowered to receive the ſame. All debts not paid before May next, he has poſitive orders, without reſpect to perſons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

THOMAS HALE,
CARPENTER,

In Walnut-ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet,

CONTINUES the Buſineſs of hanging BELLS through all the Apartments of Houſes. He is ſupplied with the beſt Materials, and enſures his Work to laſt for ſeven Years on the original Coſt. Thoſe who chooſe to employ him, may depend on having the Work performed in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

N. B. Applications, either written or verbal, left at LAMBERT WILMER'S, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, will be attended to. ¶ April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Sixth and Vine-ſtreets, in this city, containing 19 feet front on Vine-ſtreet, and 95 feet on Sixth-ſtreet; bounded on the ſouth by a 13 feet alley, extending from Sixth-ſtreet eaſtward.

Alſo a LOT, 18 feet front and 79 feet deep, and then narrowing to the breadth of 15 feet, and continuing that breadth 20 feet in depth; bounded on the weſt by Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the north by the ſaid 13 feet alley; being part of the real eſtate of Dr. Cadwalader Evans, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet.

Philad. Feb. 22, 1785. ¶ 5 w. ROWLAND EVANS.

BURLINGTON PORK in barrels, Hogs Lard in kegs, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Sugar in hogſheads, together with a variety of Dry Goods, China, Glaſs and Queens-Ware for ſale, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-ſtreet, eight doors below the market. c 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,
By ISAAC PENINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Race and Crown-ſtreets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Burlington, pleaſantly ſituated, with a view of the river in front, 139 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and 104 feet deep; a piazza back of the houſe, with a pleaſant view of a neat garden. The houſe is brick, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, large and commodious, a pump in a well of good water under a ſhed near the kitchen door; the kitchen good, and the whole lately covered, with cellars under all; a ſtable and chaiſe-houſe. Apply to JOHN COX, jun. in Burlington, or JOHN SITGREAVES, in Philadelphia. 2 m.

IMPORTED
In the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be SOLD, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A general Aſſortment of well choſen GOODS,
Which he will ſell at a low advance, for caſh or ſhort credit,---- among which are the following ARTICLES, viz.

FLANNELS and baizes of different colours and qualities, blankets, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths, ſuperfine double milled drab ditto, ſuperfine foreſt cloths, ſhalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies, double damaſks of various colours, a great variety of Manchester goods, plain, printed and bordered Marſeilles quilting, Imperial ditto, fine corded dimity, India jeans, muſlinets, Iriſh linens, from 2/3 to 6/ lawns, Scotch thread, mohair and ſewing ſilks, buckrams, pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and callicoes, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, furniture ſtripes, bed lace, London quality and ſhoe bindings.

He likewiſe wiſhes to inform his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has again entered into the Leather Buſineſs, and has for ſale, at his ſtore above mentioned, all kinds of manufactured Leather as uſual; he likewiſe buys all kinds of tanned Leather, and ſells Tanners Oil, &c.

To be SOLD on reaſonable terms, the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next, or exchanged for property in or near this city, That well accuſtomed TAVERN and FARM, ſituate at Perkioming Ferry, on the Reading road, now in the tenure of Frederick Houſeman.

To be LETT, a FARM of between 2 and 300 acres of land, highly manured, about 11 miles from this city, the ſituation pleaſant and very healthy, the buildings are large and convenient, and in excellent order, as well as the fences; the meadow has produced between 30 and 40 tons a year for ſeveral ſeaſons, and the upland remarkable for bringing good crops.

Likewiſe about 20 LOTS in the city and ſuburbs to be LETT on Ground-rent. For particulars and terms, appply to Jonathan Meredith, as above. Feb. 9, 1785. § 8 w.

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Phyſician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician. etf

*** Great allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MOORE, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to WILLIAM SMALLWOOD,) Executors.

§ R. WHITEHEAD,)

March 21, 1785.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, on the 15th inſtant, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, a large red COW, branded on the near horn I. S. 12 or 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH ROBINSON.

MATTHEW WHITEHEAD,

BLACK and WHITE-SMITH, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, carries on his Buſineſs in the different Branches as uſual;

JACKS repaired and fixed in the beſt and compleateſt Manner; alſo Bells neatly hung; Stove Grates and Kitchen Ranges made as compleat as in London.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1785. 5 w.

A MILLER WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT for an honeſt, ſober, induſtrious man, who underſtands manufacturing wheat in the beſt manner, and is capable in every reſpect of the management of a mill, conſiſting of two pair of ſtones, one of which are French burrs, ſituate near Potowmack River, in Virginia, in a fine healthy country---alſo, to ſuperintend the buſineſs of a cooper's ſhop, wherein three hands are employed, near the mill.

If his knowledge extends to the mill-wright buſineſs, ſo as to keep the running geers in repair, it would add to the convenience; and his having a ſmall family would be preferable to none. He will be furniſhed with a comfortable dwelling-houſe contiguous to the mill, a good garden properly pailed in, and perhaps ſome other conveniences, as may be ſtipulated and agreed on. He muſt produce unqueſtionable recommendations of his honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry, to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, Mount Vernon, in Virginia, or to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, who will contract with ſuch perſon on generous terms.

ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

March 10, 1785. † 4 w.

BOLTING-CLOTHS.

Superfine, fine, common and coarſe Bolting-Cloths, of the beſt Quality, to be SOLD by

MARY LEWIS,

In Second ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet. §

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS's TRACT, ſituated on the river Delaware, and joining the flouriſhing town of Lamberton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beſide woodland, with the dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and coachhouſe, and a ſmall houſe joining Lamberton; the ſituation beautiful; a fine proſpect of the river up and down; very large handſome garden, in good order, the houſes all in good order, and the dwelling-houſe newly repaired, and neatly finiſhed in the inſide, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer ----a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the ſoil ſuitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouſe, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the ſame. tbc.

RAMSEY's MILLS.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THE above Mills with the Plantation thereunto belonging, conſiſting of 75 acres, 30 of which is cleared, with a ſufficient quantity of good watered meadow for ſaid place, and more may be made, the remainder woodland; on ſaid place are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the ſame, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, a tan-yard conſiſting of ten vats, one latch, two lime, one water pool, ſix handlers and two bates with a good ſtone beam-houſe in which ſtands a ſtove, a ſtone mill-houſe and bark-houſe, near which is a new pump, a currying-ſhop, with a ſufficient quantity of bark (of the firſt quality) for three years; contiguous to which ſtands a new ſtone houſe ſuitable for a family; a Griſt-mill built of ſtone, three ſtories high, conſiſting of one water-wheel, two pair of ſtones, three bolting cheſts and a fan, all which go by water, the inſide works are as good as new, fit for merchant and country work; a cooper's ſhop; an oyl-mill conſiſting of heavy works, all new, which wrought 7000 buſhels of flaxſeed laſt year. Said mills ſtand on the ſouth branch of Neſhaminy, and afford a ſufficiency of water for both, nine months in the year. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be more particularly informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on ſaid place.

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, HUGH RAMSEY.
March 14, 1785. §

N. B. Said Ramſey continues to give the higheſt price for Flaxſeed, Hides and Skins, as uſual.

There will be expoſed to SALE, by way of public Vendue, on the Second Day of the Sixth Month of the preſent year, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A CERTAIN TRACT or LOT of LAND, containing about 75 acres, ſituate in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining lands of Edward Duffield and Andrew Singley, bounding on Delaware river and Briſtol road, near the 13 mile ſtone. There is on ſaid premiſes, about 17 acres of excellent meadow, the moſt of which is well ſet with timothy graſs, and produces a great burthen; there is cleared, fit for the plow, about 24 acres of freſh land, the moſt of the remainder well timbered, and is near to a good landing; it affords a pleaſant proſpect to the river Delaware. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

3d Month 24, 1785. ¶ DANIEL WALTON.

TO BE LETT,

For a term of 7 or 10 years, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN Lot of GRASS GROUND, under fence, containing 10 acres, ſituate in the Neck, about two miles below this city, near the river Schuylkill, and adjoining lands of the Widow Parker and William Carſon, being part of the eſtate of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1785. tbctf.

LAND TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on LEASES for ſeven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks county, about 40 miles weſtward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent wattered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres thereof, with a good mill ſeat thereon, will be given to a perſon who will build a good griſt and ſaw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is ſupplied with excellent ſprings of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and ſmall rafts down to Suſquehanna; and a large range for cattle and ſwine.

Alſo ſeveral Tracts of excellent LAND, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be Lett or Sold, on eaſy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his ſtore, in Bethel townſhip, on the great road from Reading to ſaid Valley and to Shamokin, or to the ſubſcriber in the Northern-Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Dec. 31, 1784. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

New Red Clover & Timothy SEED;

ALSO

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Conſiſting of Brazil, Logwood, Woad, Orchella, red and white Argol or crude Tartar, Alleppo Galls, &c. &c.

A neat Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, &c. &c. to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale and Retail, by

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

at the GREEN STORE, next Door to the Old Goal, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 2 m.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in Wilmington, in the night of the 7th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himſelf well under the ſaddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally uſed as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the horſe alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, ſtole the ſaid horſe; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum Iſland) went off with him. Plank is under an arreſt on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and extending weſtward upon the intermediate ſtreets to the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet; they are divided into different ſizes to accommodate purchaſers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for ſale only, moſt of the others will be rented or ſold at the choice of the purchaſers. The ſituation of the lots, the eaſy and beautiful out-let by South-ſtreet from the city to the country, and above all, the improving ſtate of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the ſquare the enſuing ſpring, render the ſituation as deſirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-ſtreet and the New Market ſquare are propoſed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is propoſed to be built by ſubſcribers, in whom the title will be veſted upon reaſonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at the City Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-ſtreet; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fiſher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet, South-ſtreet and Gaſkell's ſtreet, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
ctf. JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or
MYERS FISHER.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, ſix doors below Arch-ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms,---- a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AMONG which are, a good aſſortment of ENGLISH SUPERFINE, ſecond and double milled BROADCLOTHS, with RATTINETS to match; ſuperfine CASSIMERS for ladies riding-dreſſes, and a freſh parcel of

Britiſh and Dutch Sein Twine,

Suitable for ſhad or herring fiſheries. They have alſo for ſale BURLINGTON PORK by the BARREL. § 8 w.

RED CLOVER SEED,

Of the laſt Year's Growth; Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea TEAS; Engliſh GLUE, and GROCERIES of divers Kinds, as uſual, to be SOLD by

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown and Market-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to the Old Work-houſe.

Phildelaphia, 2d Month 22, 1785. §

EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes moſt kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Falling Axes,
Printers Preſs and Seal Ditto,	Ditching Shovels,
Smiths Bellows,	Grubbing Hoes,
Branding-Irons,	Weeding Ditto,
Houſe Work,	Picks and Mattocks,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Plow-Irons,
	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for ſale, a quantity of Grindſtones. Allowance will be made to thoſe who ſell again. Alſo Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. ctf.

TO ALL whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That NIGEL GRAY, of Allen townſhip, in Northampton county, yeoman, having given bond to MICHAEL KYPER, late of the ſame place, yeoman, that a good and valid deed ſhould be made to the ſaid Michael for a tract of land hereunder deſcribed; which land being mortgaged in the Loan-Office of Pennſylvania, and the deed whereby the ſame was holden being loſt, he hath applied to the General Aſſembly, now ſitting in Philadelphia, praying leave to offer a bill to be enacted into a law, to remedy the defect in the title of the ſaid land, in order that the petitioner may be relieved concerning the premiſes.

The tract above referred to is ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, beginning at a poſt by the weſt branch of Delaware river; thence eaſt 177 perches to a poſt; thence by land of Robert Clendenan and John Ridle, north 7 degrees, weſt 239 perches to a poſt; thence by land of John Boyd and John Walker, weſt 76 perches to a cedar-tree on the bank of the ſaid branch; thence down the ſaid river the ſeveral courſes to the place of beginning; containing 233 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Nathaniel Taylor. March 26, 1785.

Red and White CLOVER SEED,

To be SOLD by

DESHLER & ROBERTS,

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregſon, ſituated on Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet. The premiſes are in good repair, and well adapted to their reſpective uſes. If not ſold at the time abovementioned, they will be again lett. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New-Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 29, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

Donagan & Company,

LATE of Italy, at the corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets, make and repair Thermometers and Barometers, likewiſe all kinds of Glaſſes for philoſophical experiments. §

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of William Dewees, in the Valley, in Cheſter county, on the 31ſt of March, in the night, a dark bay MARE, 12 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, one of her hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be the off foot, a middling large ſtar in her forehead, not quite round, a ſaddle about half worn, with a linſey woolſey houſing, a braſs buckle to the ſtirrup, a curb bridle, ſingle rein; was ſhod before when ſtolen. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, or three pounds for the mare, paid by

April 6, 1785. † THOMAS WATERS.

By the Magiſtrates and Commiſſioners

for paving and cleanſing the Streets, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the cleanſing of the ſtreets of this city, by law directed, will contribute much to the conveniency and health of the inhabitants, but has not hitherto been duly performed, for want of regular ſcavengers: And whereas Alexander Miller hath undertaken this neceſſary ſervice for the ſouth diſtrict; William Young, for the middle; and Michael Wartman, for the north diſtrict: Therefore public notice is hereby given, that from and after the 22d inſtant, the ſaid ſcavengers will remove and carry off all mud, dirt and filth, that ſhall be found in the cartway of the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes and alleys that are paved; and will attend once in every week at the door of each inhabitant to receive into their carts, all ſuch dirt as ſhall ariſe from, and is incident to, common houſe-keeping, to be carried off, free of charge; and alſo to receive and carry off for hire, all ſuch dirt, dung, aſhes or other filth, as now is, or ſhall be occaſioned by any trade, occupation or otherwiſe; and all ſoap-makers, carpenters, ſhoe-makers and other tradeſmen, and all other perſons are hereby warned and cautioned againſt throwing out or laying down any aſhes, ſhavings, traſh, rubbiſh, filth, or other annoyance whatſoever, on any pavement within this city, as they muſt expect to be ſtrictly proſecuted and fined for the ſame, ſuch abuſes being not only public nuſances, but particularly injurious to the ſcavengers. And it is expected that every citizen who regards cleanlineſs will not only avoid offending in the premiſes himſelf, but will diſcountenance the ſame in others, and to the utmoſt promote the good purpoſes deſigned by the act of Aſſembly in this caſe made and provided.

By order of the Board of Street Commiſſioners,

March 18 1785. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

CHAMLESS ALLEN

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, the fifth Door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India and Newbury Rum, Brandy, Molaſſes, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. §

JACKSON & SMITH,

Have on hand, at their MEDICINAL STORE, in Second-ſtreet, mid-way between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets------a large and general ASSORTMENT of

FRESH MEDICINES,

Of the beſt quality, which they determine to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices,-----alſo a variety of

SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE,

And the following PATENT MEDICINES, *viz.*

ANDERSON's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balſam, Daffy's Elixir, James's Powders, Squire's Elixir, Britiſh Teeth Powder, Pike's Ointment, Hærlem Oil, Radcliff's Elixir, Walker's Jeſuits Drops, Baume de Vie, Hill's American Balſam and Elixir Bardana, &c.

Apothecaries and others, deſirous of purchaſing by the quantity, may be ſupplied with many of the capital articles on terms greatly to their intereſt.

Medicine Cheſts, for private families, neatly put up, and all orders from Country Store-keepers and Phyſicians thankfully received, and punctually executed, on as low terms as poſſible.

Family receipts and Phyſicians preſcriptions will alſo be carefully made up. Philadelphia, March 15, 1785. §

TO BE SOLD,

THAT old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of ARMITAGE's TAVERN, ſituate on the old York road, about ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, with 20 acres of LAND belonging to it, about ſix acres of which is good meadow ground, four acres of woodland, and the reſt good plowland. The tavern-houſe is large and convenient, two ſtories high, with a number of out-houſes belonging to it, ſuch as barns, ſtables, ſhops, ſpring-houſe, &c. all built of ſtone.

Alſo 55 acres of LAND, nearly adjoining, on the other ſide of the road, ſix acres of which is good meadow ground, and the ſame quantity of woodland, with a large orchard thereon; to be ſold with the tavern or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For terms, enquire of JACOB ARMITAGE, living in Briſtol townſhip, about two miles from the premiſes, or of ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, where Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, and all other kinds of Writing relating to the Conveyancing Buſineſs, are drawn as uſual. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DENNY, late of Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

April 4, 1785. ¶ DAVID DENNY, Executor.